



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

The Department of State was requested on April 1 to cable to consular officers in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary to discontinue the detention of emigrants for the United States at foreign ports of departure on account of cholera, unless said emigrants came from cholera-infected districts.

ARABIA.

MASKAT—Plague.

The American consul reported April 1 the presence of plague at Maskat.

CANADA.

OTTAWA—Further Relative to Typhoid Fever Outbreak.

Consul General Foster reports March 20:

During the week ended January 7 there were reported 8 cases of typhoid fever; during the week ended January 14, 16 cases; and during the weeks ended January 21 and 28, 65 and 284 cases, respectively. During the month of February 385 cases were reported, and for the weeks ended March 4, 11, and 18, there were 81, 66, and 33 cases, making a total since the beginning of the outbreak of 938 cases with 194 deaths. There are at present 194 cases in the several hospitals of the city. The number of cases not in hospital is not obtainable.

A thorough investigation is being conducted by the health officer of the Dominion conservation commission.

CHINA.

HARBIN—Status of Plague.

Consul Greene reports February 28:

During the week ended February 25 the number of plague deaths in the city of Harbin showed only a slight decline as compared with the previous week, the daily average being 11.9 instead of 12.5. In Fuchiatien the change for the better was very marked, the average mortality per day being 8.7 as compared with 30 in the previous week. On February 25 the number of deaths was 2 in Harbin and 3 in Fuchiatien.

The totals for the week, according to the Chinese and Russian official returns, are as follows:

	Feb. 19-25, 1911.	Total since beginning Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin.....	83	} 21,458
Bodies found outside city.....	9	
Fuchiatien.....	61	5,025
Total.....	153	6,483

1 2 Europeans.

2 37 Europeans.

The total of 1,458 for Harbin includes 195 bodies found in the city and 324 bodies found in the suburbs. Both Europeans who died during the week were connected with the plague staff.

It is impossible to obtain accurate reports of the total plague mortality in this consular district outside of Harbin and Fuchiatien, but fragmentary reports are received through Chinese official sources from Pinchow, Shuanchengpu, Asiho, Yushuting, Hulan, and Suihuaifu. The situation at Suanchengpu is admitted to be very serious. The official reports place the number of deaths to February 8 at 2,338, a report of February 18 gives an additional number of not less than 900, and it appears that from 100 to 150 deaths have been recently occurring daily. It is estimated that about 5,000 deaths have occurred. Official reports from Hulan show that about 600 bodies have been burned. Reference is made to 929 burials and the number of plague deaths for the week ended February 20 is given as 33. At Suihuaifu and Tunkun the situation is reported as serious, but no figures are given for those localities.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following information is taken from sanitary bulletins issued by the director of public health of Ecuador:

Month of February, 1911:

Plague.—At Guayaquil there were reported 36 cases with 11 deaths, and at Milagro 2 new cases.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil there were reported 51 cases with 15 deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHEFFIELD—Epidemic Measles.

Consul Daniels reports March 14:

Epidemic measles is still raging in Sheffield. The total number of deaths from this disease registered during the past week was 96, an increase of 11 over the number registered during the week ended March 4 and an increase of 26 in the number for the fortnight ended March 14. The health officer states that the great majority of the deaths occurred among children under 3 years of age and the proportion was large in children under 1 year. More than a third of the deaths have occurred in the district inhabited by the poorest class in the city.

The following table shows the spread of measles during the past six weeks:

Week ended—	Deaths.
Feb. 4.....	32
Feb. 11.....	52
Feb. 18.....	69
Feb. 25.....	70
Mar. 4.....	85
Mar. 11.....	96

The origin of the outbreak has not been determined. For a number of years epidemic measles has occurred in Sheffield every two years. The present epidemic is unusually violent. The total number of cases that have occurred can not be determined, as notification